**Industrial Revolution Study Guide**

The Industrial Revolution was the shift that occurred as families in northwestern Europe focused on earning wages instead of producing goods for household consumption: this reduced their economic self- sufficing but increased their ability to purchase consumer goods. The development of the spinning machine (which led to the modern factory) was by Sir Richard Arkwright in England, led directly to the rise of the Industrial Revolution and a new world of manufactured products and goods.

**Changes- before, during and after:**

What sparked the Industrial revolution?

* The rise of an agrarian society
* The cottage industry (the manufacturing of basic textiles through home tools)
* The population rise lead to a need in better industry
* Expansion of the Atlantic economy (Atlantic slave trade)
* Canals provided easy movement of goods
* Bettered banking systems
* The development of the spinning machine
* People lived in sustenance and disease was high, which led to a need in agrarian developments

**Changes made during the revolution:**

What happened during the Industrial Revolution?

* Reduced poverty vastly
* Child labor began
* Transformed social class structure
* Development of the steam engine and steam boat: easier transportation of goods
* Disease spread as cities became overcrowded
* Unions developed
* Farmer’s status went down
* Capitalism rose instead of guilds
* People moved into the cities

**Changes afterwards:**

The effects of the revolution

* People began to strike because workers’ wages were cut in half
* Living conditions decreased for the poor and working classes
* Made the poor poorer due to population increase
* Working could not vote, which meant that their opinions were not fairly represented

**Urban Guilds:**

**Q**: What are Urban Guilds?

**A**: The organization of artisan production into trade- based associations, or guilds, each of which received a monopoly over its trade and the right to train apprentices and hire workers

* Christian men and their descendants were allowed in
* People who were allowed in were restricted
* Many rules
* Dominated production in towns and cities

**Economic Liberalism:**

**Q**: What is economic liberalism?

**A**: A belief in free trade and competition based on Adam Smith’s argument that the invisible hand of free competition would benefit all individuals, rich and poor